The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,833.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 32 0
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Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR,

(Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay ..... 3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah....21st & 4th
„ Aur-chee ..	„ Bushire ....
„ Guadur	„ Lingh ....
„ Muscat	„ Bunder Abbas.
„ Bunder Abbas.	„ Muscat.....
„ Guadur	„ Guadur .....
„ Bushire	„ kurrachee ...
Arrive Bussorah ...	Arrive Bombay ...

Bombay, 24th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th
„ Kurrachee on ..... 10th and 25th

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer in despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 27th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay 15	Leave Calcutta 15
„ Carwar 16	„ Bimlipatam 18
„ Mangalore 17	„ Vizagapatam 18
„ Cannanore 18	„ Cocomada 19
„ Calicut 19	„ Madras 23
„ Cochin 19	„ Pondicherry .....
„ Tuticorin 20	„ Negapatam 24
„ Columbo 20	„ Galle .....
„ Galle	„ Colombo..... 27
„ Negapatam 24	„ Tuticorin 28
„ Pondicherry	„ Cochin 29
„ Madras 27	„ Calicut 30
„ Cocoanada 29	„ Cannanore 1
„ Vizagapatam 30	„ Mangalore..... 1
„ Bimlipatam 30	„ Carwar 2
Arrive Cocoutta 3	„ Arrive Bombay 4

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Captain W. H. Parker, will sail for the above ports on Saturday the 15th February.

The steamer will call at Vingorla on coming and going till further notice.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Columbo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Indifferent notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January, 1868.

FOR HAVRE.

(To sail about 28th proximo)

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH AND SON'S Ship "CITY OF CANTON," 700 tons register, Captain Napier, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Canton.*

Bombay, 22nd January, 1868.

FOR SALE.—The first class Iron Ship "Compta" 1,009 tons built in 1864 and classed A 1 4. he is chartered to Government for six months certain from 13th November 1867 at Rs. 11 per ton a month.

Offers will be received by Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co. Agents to the Liquidators of the Iron ship Co. Limited. Bombay, 31st January 1868.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Department of Messrs. ROGERS and Co. being this day closed, Mr Thomson who, for the last four years managed Messrs. R. and Co.'s Byculla Branch, begs most respectfully to solicit from the constituents of the old firm their esteemed patronage, which will at all times receive our prompt attention. Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of accuracy in the Dispensing of Medicines, it is our intention to devote unremitting personal attention, and to observe the utmost punctuality in that department of our establishment, which we have stocked with drugs and Chemicals of the most absolute purity, and which will enable us to prepare with exactness and uniformity the prescriptions of the Medical practitioners.

THOMSON & Co.

Chemists and Druggists, 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

LINDLEY & WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,

22 APOLLO STREET,

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and earlier by appointment.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.

Lockets, Broaches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, "cartes de Visite on a page. A large collection of views, groups, and character C. D. V.'s are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT of ARNICA a specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c.

It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable.

In bottles, quarter-pints, half-pints, and pints.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.—Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.—No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Agents in Bombay.—Treacher & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Perozshah Brothers.

Surat.—Eeeabhoy Hobatboy.

Poona.—Rogers & Co.; Treacher & Co.

Kurrachee.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)

Walter Meiklejohn.

Kotree.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)

Calcutta.—Bathgate & Co., Old Court House Street.

Darjeeling.—Doyle & Co.

Madras.—Oake & Co., Exchange Hall.

Colombo.—O'Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall; Maitland & Co., Medical Hall.

Kandy.—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries' Hall; D'Esterre, Medical Hall.

Point de Galle.—C. J. Piters.

Singapore.—R. Little, the Dispensary.

Hong Kong.—J. Roberts & Co.

Shanghai.—H. Foggs & Co.

Cape of Good Hope.—*Grahamstown.*—Campbell & Co.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, (Late Bridge & Co.) At Bridge's Celebrated Sarsaparilla, also Ginger & Camomile Depot.

270, Regent Street, London, W.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Incorpo. rated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales. 26, Victoria.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

SHIPPING.

[redacted]

Cure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
		1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ Fine Colored do.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
		2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Colored do. do.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	1	Opera Hat.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Travelling Hat.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Courier Bag.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—RESPECTABLE BOARDING and LODGING, at No. 4, Victoria Street, opposite the Artillery Line, where every attention is paid to secure the comfort of Lodgers.

Terms—Moderate.

Camp, Kurrachee

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 14th Proximo, both days inclusive.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th January 1868

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel, Steam and Hand Cranes, and Crab Winches, Steam and Hand Pumps, Steam Engines from 8 to 16 H. P., Leather Belting Contractors' Plant, Ornamental Cast Iron Gates, Railing, and Verandahs. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.

W. NICOL & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—NOTICE.—TELEGRAPH SERVICE between Calcutta and Bombay by the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA and EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TELEGRAPH.

The Public are hereby informed that from the 1st February next messages will be received for transmission at Bombay for Calcutta and at Calcutta for Bombay at a through service rate of Rs. 4 annas 8 per group of 20 words and an additional charge of Rs. 2 for every half group of 10 words in excess.

Messages will also be received for transmission from any station to any station on either lines.

Any further information can be furnished on application to the undersigned or at any of the stations of the East Indian and G. I. P. Railway lines.

JOHN BLACKWELL,
Telegraph Superintendent.

Byculla, 21st January, 1868.

ON the eve of the departure to Europe of our Mr. PALMER we desire publicly to acknowledge with our best thanks, the very great support that has been given us since our re-establishment in this City from 1st January last, during which period, we have been favoured with Indents for Two Thousand Five Hundred and odd Dozens of our Wines, Spirits, and Cordials. The Stock handed us by our late Agents (Rogers & Co.) has enabled us in some measure to meet this demand, but owing to the non arrival, though overdue, of our first direct London shipment per *British Nation*, we have to claim the indulgence of some of our friends for unavoidable delay in the execution of their orders. In soliciting a continuance of patronage, we beg to assure all who may favour us with their instructions, that it is and ever will be the study of every member of our Firm, to select and ship from our extensive Home Stocks such Wines and Cognacs, as may fairly challenge critical comparison at our quotations, with those of competing Houses.

CUTLER, PALMER Co., Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an Indenture of Assignment, dated the 27th day of September 1867, made between myself, the undersigned HEERJEE ZEENA of the 1st part, JEWRAZ GOVERDHUNDASS of the 2nd part, and Tarrachund Bapoojee of the 3rd part. I and the said Jewraz Goverdhundass lawfully bargained, sold, and assigned unto the said TARRACHUND BAPOOJEE all that benefit, sum or sums of money, and advantage whatsoever, and all our right, title, and interest in a Judgment or Decree for Rupees 62,681 or thereabouts obtained in my name in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in a suit No 732 of 1865, against Thackersey Poonjashaw, Runchorebhai Achrutlal, Pitamberbhai Girdhurlal, Chottaiali Jumnadass, Keekabhai Hurnarayen, Namechundbhai Futtaychund, and Gopalrao Bulwant, for the sum particularly mentioned in the said Indenture of Assignment, and that I hereby give notice and inform the Public that I and the said Jewraz Goverdhundass have now no interest whatsoever in the amount of the said Decree or any part thereof, nor I and the said Jewraz Goverdhundass are liable or responsible for any costs, charges, and expenses which he, the said Tarrachund Bapoojee, may have incurred or might incur in recovering the amount of the said Decree in our or either of our names or name under Power of Attorney given him in the said Indenture of Assignment, and that we have no claim whatsoever upon the whole or any part of the amount of the Decree, the said Tarrachund Bapoojee may have recovered or might recover under and by virtue of the said Decree the same is his own money.

હીરજી ઝીણા.

Bombay, 1st February, 1868.

Mrs. HERN,

3, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

HAS the pleasure to announce the arrival "Per Overland," of an extensive assortment of Fashionable Millinery, &c.:—

BONNETS of every description.
HATS for Ladies and Children.
INFANTS WHITE and COLORED Silk Hats and Hoods.

A SELECT assortment of FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS, for Bonnets and Head-dresses.
FEATHERS, Ribbons, Blonde, Laces.
New Jackets without sleeves in embroidered Silk, Llama and Cluny Lace.
GARABALDIS in great variety.
BLACK Lace Shawls and Rotondes.
„ Silk Paletots in all the newest shapes.
„ „ for Children.
BALL DRESSES, Berthes, Fans, Lace Handkerchiefs.
GLACE SILKS, Black, White, and Colored.
MOIRE ANTIQUE „
GRENADINE, MOHAIRS, TARLATANS, ALPACCA'S, new light Rep Silk for Dresses, LLAMAS, MERINOES, PIQUES, DORIAS, CHINTZ.
BRIDAL WREATHS, Colored Wreaths and Head-Dresses.
WHITE and COLORED PETTICOATS. Black, White, and Colored Crepe.
KINCKERBOCKER suits for Boys, Children's Dresses.
READY MADE SKIRTS.
JET Chains.
„ Brooches,
„ Earrings.
„ Buckles.
„ Combs.
GOLD Buckles.
„ Combs, &c., &c.
Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of MILLINERY,
BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &c.
and is prepared to execute
WEDDING, MOURNING AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country orders must be accompanied by remittance of satisfactory reference in Bombay.

NOTICES.

DESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Livery Stables, Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthoo Libram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Bronghams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Carges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

TONIC WATER.—D. S. KEMP & Co have made a further improvement in this luxurious beverage, in which BOUQUET, FLAVOR, and TONIC PROPERTIES are delicately blended. Rupee 1 per dozen (bottles brought).

5, Elphinstone Circle, next to Messrs. Forbes & Co., Bombay.

LANDON & Co., ARMY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS, 7, New Burlington Street, London.—beg to NOTIFY to their PATRONS and the Officers of BOMBAY STAFF CORPS generally, that they are prepared to supply the NEW PATTERN HELMET lately authorised for that service by Circular No. 2, dated Shableshwur, 22nd April 1867.

Dress Helmet...£3-15-0 } Supplied FREE OF OVER-
Undress do. ...£1-11-6 } LAND CARRIAGE from Southampton to Bombay.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of S. SHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, C. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

THOMSON & Co.,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,

22, APOLLO STREET.

(Opposite the Secretariate.)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

Capital One Crore of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each With Power to Increase up to two Crores.

First Issue 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald Duncan Grant, Esq., of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.
A. J. Macdonald, Esq., of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
Henry Maxwell, Esq., of Messrs. Finlay Scott & Co.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.
Kessowjee Naik, Esq.

W. Nicol, Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.
(With Power to increase up to Ten in Number.)

Solicitors.—Messrs. Remington, Hore & Langley.

Secretary and Treasurer.—

Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.—W. Fraser, Esq.

This Bank has been formed to take the place of the Bank of Bombay, to take over the Treasury and other Government accounts, and for the transaction generally of Banking business within the strict limits prescribed by the amended Charter of the old Bank, under Act XV. of 1866, and which have been repeated in the Memorandum of Association of this Company.

The Government of Bombay is a shareholder in the Bank, and the articles of association provide for a separate and continuous audit by Government Officers.

The Company is distinct in every way from the old Bank of Bombay, and in cover of all accounts taken over from the old Bank will receive such of the most approved Bankers' Securities only, such as Government paper and guaranteed Indian Railway Stock.

The Bank will commence business on the 14th January 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN STUART,
For Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th January, 1868.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Fugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

BENSON'S WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, Watch and Clock Maker by special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

MAKER OF THE GREAT CLOCK OF THE EXHIBITION 1862.

Of the Chronograph by which the Derby is Timed And of the GOLD CASKETS presented by the City of London to T. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh.

And Gainer of Prize Medals at London, Dublin, & Paris, Manufacturer of numerous Fine-Art, Racing Cups. &c., &c.,

Begs to inform the world that by the aid of improved Steam Machinery he manufactures every description of

CLOCK viz.	AND WATCH viz.
CHURCH,	LEVER,
STABLE,	CHRONOMETER,
HALL,	HORIZONTAL,
DRAWING-ROOM,	KEYLESS,
DINING-ROOM,	CHRONOGRAPH,
LIBRARY, &c.	PRESENTATION, &c.

Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.

GOLD CASES. SILVER CASES.

Open face	*Hunters.*	*Open face*	*Hunters.*
double cases.		*double cases.*	

BENSON'S LONDON-MADE LEVERS.

10	10	0	13	13	0	4	4	0	5	5	0	7	7	0
15	15	0	18	18	0	6	6	0	7	7	0	10	10	0
20	0	0	23	0	0	10	10	0	11	11	0	15	15	0
30	0	0	35	0	0	17	17	0	20	0	0	25	0	0

BENSON'S CHRONOMETERS.

42	0	0	45	0	0	33	0	0	35	0	0	40	0	0
52	0	0	56	0	0	43	0	0	45	0	0	50	0	0

BENSON'S REPEATERS.

55	0	0	58	0	0	45	0	0	48	0	0	50	0	0
75	0	0	80	0	0	65	0	0	68	0	0	70	0	0

BENSON'S KEYLESS WATCHES.

30	0	0	33	0	0	20	0	0	22	0	0	25	0	0
35	0	0	38	0	0	25	0	0	28	0	0	30	0	0

BENSON'S CRYSTAL GLASS WATCHES.

14	14	0	...	...		5	5	0	...	...		...	...	
21	0	0	...	...		8	8	0	...	...		...	...	

BENSON'S HORIZONTAL WATCHES.

5	5	0	8	8	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	...	...	
9	9	0	12	12	0	4	4	0	5	5	0	...	...	

For further Prices and Descriptions, and extracts from the Press, see

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET,

sent post free to all parts of the World.

Watches Exchanged or Repaired. A Liberal Discount to Merchants.

BENSON'S SHOW ROOMS FOR SILVER And Electro-plate contain every requisite for the Dinner and Tea Table, &c. See illustrated Plate Pamphlet, containing numerous illustrations, descriptions, and prices, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Silver Plate bought or exchanged.

BENSON'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Contains every description of Fine Gold Jewellery, including Bracelets, Brooches, Chains, Ear-rings, Lockets, Pins, Rings, Studs, &c., &c., in all patterns. For prices, &c., see photographs, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Jewellery taken in exchange.

J. W. BENSON,
CITY STEAM WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS,
58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

WEST-END ESTABLISHMENTS,
25 Old Bond Street, and 99, Westbourne Grove, London,
Established 1749.

WANTED.

WANTED by a Gentleman board and lodging in the Fort, address stating terms to "Z" care of the *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICES.

RS. 15 BINOCULAR GLASS.—The most Powerful Binocular ever manufactured at the price, complete in a Morocco case.

*** *Remittances must accompany orders.*

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

28, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

Mrs. GODFREY'S

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IS NOW OPEN.

A large Consignment of GOODS will arrive by next Mail Steamer.

COKE, TAR, and USED LIME constantly on sale at the GAS WORKS, Chinchpoogley.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY'S price for GAS is Rs. 7 per 1,000 cubic feet, which is cheaper than any other description of light.

Offices, 1, Church Lane, Fort.

Now received

FOLDING IRON CAMP BEDSTEADS, manufactured specially for Thacker, Vining & Co. These should be in the possession of all travellers who prize health and comfort. They can be put together in one minute, and are up to any weight whilst their extreme portability enables them to be placed under the seat of any railway carriage. Size when open 6 feet 6 by 2 feet 4, weight 50 pounds; price Rs. 40.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WATERPROOF ROLL CORK MATTRESSES. These may be used either with or without the above, and are equally portable. By a simple arrangement a change or two of clothes may be rolled up inside, the whole forming a waterproof package. Size 6½ feet long, 2½ feet broad, weight 6 pounds; price Rs. 18.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

VULCANISED INDIA-RUBBER CANVAS SHEETS; spread upon the ground they are an effectual protection from damp, whilst on the journey they are every thing that can be desired as a waterproof wrapper or covering. Size 6 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 6 inches. Rs. 10.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

SEDLEY'S PATENT BRONZED IRON EQUILIBRIUM CHAIR, with leg-rest. These luxurious seats are constructed entirely of wrought iron, thereby combining strength with lightness, and are arranged so that the back can be set to any angle; or, if desired, the whole can be converted into a couch. In order to close the consignment, these chairs are now offered at Rs. 40.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TUCKER'S IMPROVED PUNKAH READING LAMP. These are recommended as the most complete, useful, and elegant of their kind; each is supplied with a green and white enamelled shade, cut glass under-dish, three chimneys, and punkah protector, &c.

No. 1, Bronzed and relieved.....Rs. 40.
No. 2, Electro-plated (very elegant) ..... Rs. 65.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT AND VISITOR,
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
HEAD MASTER,
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.
ASSISTANT MASTERS.

Rev. C. M'Dowall, M.A., University College, Oxford.
Rev. F. R. Drew, M.A., Sid. Sus. College, Cambridge.
Rev. W. H. Maddock, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford.
Rev. E. Rudd, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.
Rev. A. Sewell, B. A., New College, Oxford.
&c., &c., &c.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and THE PUPILS ARE PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

There are SCHOLARSHIPS OF CONSIDERABLE VALUE attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils, if not resident in Malvern, are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per Annum to Proprietors, and £31 per Annum to Non-Proprietors. For Board at Masters' Houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary, and Prospectuses can be obtained of the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., and Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., in either of the Presidencies.

CARR BROTHERS,

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS,

HABIT MAKERS,

SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,

17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Fancies Doeskins, &c.; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck, Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

Messrs. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Koina* and S. *Agamemnon.*

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.
BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.
„ Coloured Eglinton.
„ Glace Eglinton.
„ Scotch Cambric Eglinton.
The Fancy Windsor.
„ Ring Scarf.
The Washing Silk Scarf.
Check Twill Scarf.
Plain Colored Zephyr.
Tartan Scarfs.
Striped Ottawan; and
Black and White and Fancy Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.
„ Improved Carlton.
„ Opera.
„ Grosvenor.
„ Cavalier.
„ Persigny.
The Challenge.
„ Daisy.
„ Hyde Park.
„ Olympic.
„ Colonial; and
„ Continental.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.
White „ do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS

From Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per dozen.

IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE VEST BUTTONS.

GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.

SCARFS,

Just Received.

Largest Assortment in Bombay.

50 dozen Silk Scarfs at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 each to select from.

Inverness Capes and Flannel Sleeping or Travelling Suits ready made, always on hand.

Terms strictly Cash.

CARR BROTHERS,

No. 17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY,

46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON.

OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA

P. S.—Further arrivals of Woollen Goods, Hosiery, Hats, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Umbrellas, &c. per S. *Yamuna* and ship *Agamemnon, Gawn Steel,* and *Windsor Castle.*

NOTICES.

ALAING, Machinist, and General Mechanic and Gun and Pistol maker. From Edinburgh, Cursetjee Socklajee Street, Byculla.

NOTICE.—THE Office of the Official Liquidators of the ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION has this day been removed to No. 12 Rampart Row.

Attorney for the Official Liquidators,
JAMES GREIG.

Bombay, 30th January 1868.

ROYAL HOTEL, FORT.—CLARENDON FAMILY H

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Back-bays close at 365. Elphinstons 550. New Do 75. Port Cannings 245. United Victorias 955. New Bank of Bombay 4½ premium. Market steady.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital	Nmnl. Value of Sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bank of Bengal ..	7,000 pr share
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay..	53 per share
1,000,000	500	275	....	Ditto Ditto New.	4½ pm.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Fres Bank.	100 per share.
2,000,000	250	200	6 pa.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	200	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	100	250	nil	Central Bank.... ..	3 per share
800,000	250	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	125 per share
800,000	200	25	12½	China Bank	6 per share.
700,000	200	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	33 p ct prem
1,000,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris.. ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhiand Londun..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	17
				London & China Ba.	18½ p.
3,750,000	200	1,000	13	Madras Bank....	63 p. ct.
1,000,000	1,000	125	p ct.	National Bank of India	129 to 1
300,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Co	75 p. c
1,000,000	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	89 p. c
..	250	100	....	Guzerat Bank	65 pl. pm

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Bombay Ship Co....	1,000
360,000	2,500	2,900	25	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	575 per shares
360,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ...	2,475 per share
180,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,000 per share
150,000	50	50	.....	Vingas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	120 per share
	151	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per shar

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Assc. of India and China	84 p. shar

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co..	365 per share
1,040,000	1,000	1,000	30 p. a.	Elphinstone Land Co....	550 p.sh
1,000,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	75 p.sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Free Land Co. ..	90 to 95 p sh
110,000	2,000	900	....	House and Land Investment Co...	No quotation
100,000	5,000	4,000	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	505 per share
....	2,000	1,100	25 p.	Port Canning.. ..	245 p. s.
2,180,000	10,000	6,200	....	Colaba Land Co.. ..	995 per sh.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks..	4 months sight	1s. 10½ to 1s0 9/16d
Do. Credits.. ..	4 Do. do. ..	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Documents..	4 Do. do. ..	1s. 10¼d. 1s. 10 15/16d
Calcutta....	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight..	99½
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	99¼
Madras	30 Do. do. ..	1 dis
China..	60 days' sight ..	216.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills..	8 do.
our per cent. Co.'s ,, ,, 1835-36	93½ to 93¾
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	108½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1864-65 ..	100
Five and a half per cent.	113½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan	111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 323
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 310
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 108-8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16-0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 3RD FEBRUARY, 1868.

			PER CANDY,
Oomrawuttee ..	Old ..	..	135 to 140
Akote	.. ..	..	
Khandeish	.. ..	..	130 to 135
Barsee	.. ..	..	
Dhollera	.. ..	..	150 to 152
Bhowunggur ..	.. ..	..	
Hingunghaut ..	.. ..	..	150 to 155
Broach	.. ..	..	150 to 155
Veraval	.. ..	..	128 to 130
Vingoria	.. ..	..	145 to 150
Compta	.. ..	..	145 to 150
Dharwar Sawginned ..	.. ..	..	160 to 162
Oomrawuttee ..	New ..	..	175 to 180
Akote	.. ..	..	
Ready Sales.. ..		..	1,000 Candies
For delivery		..	1,775
Market Firm. Good demand.			

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay Limited, on the 1st February 1868.

LIABILITIES.	1st Feb.
Proprietors' Capital paid up.....	Rs. 37,13,649
Genl. Treasury Balance	,, 40,00,000
Deposits at Head Office	,, 148,46,965
Deposits at Branches	,, 7,55,445
Bank Post Bills.....	,, 40
	Rs. 233,15,099
ASSETS.	
Loans at Head Office and Branches.....	Rs. 3,34,409
Credit Accounts on Do.....	,, 26,27,688
Bills Discounted.....	,, 3,83,459
Stamps.....	,, 666
Balances with Agents & Correspondents...	,, 9,66,296
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office.....	,, 175,24,324
Do. do- at Branches	,, 14,78,257
	Rs. 233,15,099

COMMERCIAL.

(*Calcutta, Jan. 28.*)

The Market for Government Securities was not active. Sales of 4 per cents were reported at Rs 5-8 to 5-4 discount. 5 per cents of 1855-57 were bought at Rs. 9-0 premium and 5 per cents at Rs. 14-6 and 14-8 premium.

Purchases of Bank of Bengal shares were effected at Rs. 1,764.

Several sales of National Bank shares were reported at Rs. 129, 129½ and upwards of 100 shares at Rs. 130 each

2480 Stock in the East Indian Railway sold at Rs. 249 per £20

Two purchases of Equitable Coal Co.'s shares were made at Rs. 188 per share.

A small lot of Sourepore Co.'s shares was bought, for an order, at Rs. 900 per share of Rs. 1000 paid up.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares were placed yesterday at Rs. 40

In Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares very little business was reported; 8 sold at Rs. 220 each, 2 at Rs. 245 each, a few at Rs. 257½, and late in the afternoon a sale was reported at Rs. 255.

THE PORT CANNING COMPANY.

(*The Englishman, Jan. 29.*)

The Directors of the Port Canning Company, without waiting for the result of the meeting on Thursday next, have taken hostile steps against Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co. by filing a plant in the High Court. The defendants in the action are J. Schiller, J. Borradaile, J. M. Hall, G. M. Struthers, H. Reinhold and E. Van Outsam, and the plaint asks in the first place that Mr. Schiller may be declared to have purchased the properties specially mentioned therein as a trustee for the Company, and may be ordered to execute proper conveyances to the Company; further, that it may be declared, that the deed of the 13th February, 1835, is fraudulent and void as against the Company, and that it may be ordered to be cancelled: and lastly, that the defendants may be ordered to pay and refund to the Company the sum of Rs. 6,59,000, with interest, and a further sum of Rs. 8,066, alleged to have been paid out of the funds of the Company in respect of the costs of the said deed of the 13th February, 1865.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEB. 3.

Walcott, Lieutenant, S. A. C. General, on duty from Deololee.
Jacob, Captain, Erinpoora Irregular Force, on leave from Cooria.
Kidston, 42nd R. H. Regiment, on duty from Peshawar.
Britten, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty from Shosawul.
Moore, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEB. 3.

Walcott, Lieutenant S. A. C. General, on duty to Deololee.
Jacob, Captain, Erinpoora Irregular Force, on leave to rejoin to Erinpoora.
Teevan, Captain, 94th Regiment, on duty to Abyssinia.
Britten, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Shosawul.
Awdry, Lieutenant, S. E., on duty to Kurrachee.
Bean, Lieutenant, 6th Regiment N. I, to rejoin to Ahmedabad
Butler, Lieutenant 8th Regiment N. I., to rejoin.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—3RD FEB.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London...	.....	.....
,, Liverpool.... ..	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10 0	£1 15s. 0d.
By Overland Route ..	£5 10s. 0d. to £5 0 0	....
To China	Rs. 14 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Feb. 3.	Hope	Wheelan	Greenock, Aug. 30.
3.	S. S Gladstone ..	Moore..	Newcastle Sept. 25
3	Revenue	Messenry	Liverpool 8 sept. 25

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Feb. 3	Odense	Envoldson	Liverpool.
	Governor Higginson (s)	Sanders..	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Brig *Mookdaiser*, Nacoda, bound to Tuticorin.
Ship *Annie Frost*, Galzey, bound to Red Sea.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Sea Boss*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Musky*, for Jeddah.
Steamer *Newport*, Aden and Suez

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

NOW READY

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8; BY POST RUPEES 8½.

NOW READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

No. 11—VOL. 2.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, Fort, and at Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.'s, Rampart Row Price Rs. 2 per copy.

TO BE PUBLISHED,

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND PERIODICALLY AS THE BUSINESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY MAY DETERMINE,

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL RECORD

FOR

1868.

THE great importance and rapid increase of municipal business, as well as the widespread interest felt by the public in all matters relating to the Municipality since the passing of the Act of 1865, point to the necessity of publishing the Municipal business in a more convenient and systematic form than that presented by the files of a daily newspaper or the documents disjointedly issued from the Municipal office. At present neither the Justices nor the public can refer without much trouble to the past business of the Municipality, and it is to place within their hands an easy means of reference to current affairs (and, it is hoped, to remunerate the projector, as well) that "The Municipal Record" has been designed.

"The Municipal Record" will contain a full report of the meetings of the Bench of Justices, (the speeches to be previously revised as far as possible by the speakers themselves); all papers which may be issued by the Municipal Commissioner and officers of the Municipality generally; and in fact every scrap of information (such as the recent opening of the Null Market, and the present strike of the Butchers) relating to the Municipality.

The publication will be a kind of local municipal "Hansard" with this difference that, in addition to the regular proceedings of the Bench of Justices, it will contain a file of the papers published during each year and the miscellaneous business of the municipality generally.

The page will be of the same size as a page of Chambers's Journal. The date of periodical publication will depend on the Bench meetings and the issue of municipal documents. Its parts may be published twice in a month, or monthly, or not for two months as the circumstances named determine. It will be a leading object to issue the proceedings of each Bench meeting within a few days after the meeting has taken place. At the end of the year a carefully prepared Index will be issued and the volume may be bound and preserved for future reference. It is impossible to predict the size of the volume, but it is expected that it may run to 300 or 400 pages.

The price of the work will be Rupees Twelve per annum, which on an average is equal to only one Rupee per month—a small sum for so great a boon.

It is proper to state that though the work will be published with the sanction and co-operation of the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipality has no pecuniary risk or interest in it.

Orders for the work by the Justices and the general public will be registered at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, by the proprietor of which it has been projected.

Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1868.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR FEBRUARY,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES,
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(*To sail about 15th March.*)

THE A I Ship "DULEEP SING," 1,198 tons register, Captain Jennings, has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Duleep Sing.*

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that all new shares on which the 3rd CALL of Rs. 200, with interest, is not paid within seven days from the date hereof, will be forfeited for the benefit of the Company, and legal proceedings will be taken against defaulting shareholders for the recovery of the amount due.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd February 1868.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the erection on the Apollo Pier of a refreshment room together with Post Office, Police and Custom House Chowkies.

Contractors will be required to submit plans and elevations along with their Tender together with a list of the fittings they propose to supply.

Further information may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned where a block plan and elevation of the proposed buildings may be seen.

Tenders will be received up to the 20th day of February 1868.

HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut. late I. N., Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1868.

NOW OPEN.

NEW GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

CORNER OF CHURCH GATE ST. & RAMPART ROW.

WATSON, SONS & Co.

BLACK SILK DRESS HATS	Rs. 4 0
WHITE FELT Do.	,, 3 0
BLACK Do. Do.	,, 3 0
THE NEW BISMARK BROWN	,, 3 0
SOFT FELT HATS FROM	,, 2 0

HELMETS.

THE "NAPIER" SUPERIOR QUALITY.....	,, 3
COLLARS ALL LINEN 3 FOLD	Rs. 2 per doz
ALL NEW SHAPES AND BEST QUALITY COLLARS AND SCARVES.....	,, 4 ,,
CALICO SHIRTS	,, 25 ,,
FLANNEL SHIRTS FROM.....	,, 4 each.
GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE.....	,, 7 per doz.
BEST ALL WOOL TWEED TROUSERINGS FROM.....	,, 2 ,, yard.

A large and well selected assortment of every class of drapery all new and fresh.

TERMS READY MONEY ONLY.

WATSON, SONS & Co.

CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A good and quick Penman. Apply to FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1868.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per ship "THUNDERBOLT," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats per their respective goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain STOKE will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents *Thunderbolt.*

Bombay, 3rd February 1868.

EXTRA RACES FIRST DAY.—THE GALLOWAY PLATE, for all Galloways 14 hands and under; weight for age and inches. Maidens allowed 5 lb. R. C and a distance. Entrance 10 G. M. Rs. 200 added.

THE STEWARDS' PLATE.—For all Arabs; weight 9 stone. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile. Entrance 10 G. M. Rs. 200 added.

Lotteries will be held in a tent pitched for that purpose opposite the Byculla Club at 8-30 P. M., the evening previous to each day's racing. Tickets Rs. 5.

GEORGE FOX, Capt. 7th Hussars.
For the Stewards, Bombay Meeting 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for unloading the Municipal Sweepings from the Railway waggons and depositing them on the swamp at Coorla.

Further particulars relating to this contract may be obtained at the office of the undersigned, where forms of Tenders may also be obtained.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 12th day of February 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
RUSSEL AITKIN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 3rd February 1868.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. HEERALALLAND CO. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on the 12th February, 1868, at 2 P.M., by order of Mortgagees and on account and risk of Sheeriffa Beebee and Anesha Beebee, widows of Goolamally bin Shaik Ahmed Dulvee. All that piece or parcel of Land or Fazendaree Ground, together with the Messuages, Tenement or dwelling-house and premises built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, and fronting on the West side of Nowrojee Hill 1st Row, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under, No. 131, containing in admeasurement 10 feet in breadth and 99 feet in length, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—on the East by the vacant ground, on the West by Nowrojee Hill 1st Row, on the North by the House of Fuckoo Mega Rajpoor, and on the South by the House of Ebraim Rangaree.

More particulars can be learnt on enquiry at the Office of the undersigned.

હોરાલાલની કંપની,
i. e. HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per Ship "FOREST RIGHTS," Captain CARY, from London, are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their respective cargoes, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Cary will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the office of the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Cary, Ship *Forest Rights.*

Bombay 3rd February. 1868.

NOTICE.—THE Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive sealed tenders up to 12 o'clock noon on THURSDAY, the 13th instant for the supply of—

18,000 Bantams, loose, country, as per muster open for inspection in this Office.

Dealers can tender for any number of the above article and should state the time by which they will complete the same.

A Cash deposit of ten per cent. calculated on the cost of the articles at the tendered rates should accompany each tender, which deposit will be forfeited in the event of the Bantams not being supplied within the time stated in the tender, or being tendered inferior to the muster.

The above articles will be subject to Survey and the decision of the Executive Commissariat Officer will be final as regards their rejection or otherwise.

Forms of tenders and other information may be obtained on application at this office.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 3rd Feb 1868.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "RANGOON."

Boosey's Christmas Annual 1867 (Musical)... Rs.	0 12
Hanover Square Xmas. number, and No. 2, (Musical)...	1 8
Bond Street, Part I. January 1868 (Musical) ...	0 12
Boosey's Christmas, Rose (Music)...	3 12
Chappell's Christmas Magazine (Musical)...	0 12
London Society, vol. 12—July to Dec. '67	7 4
All the Year Round, vol. 18, ditto	4 4
The Art Journal 1867, bound volume... ..	20 0
The Lady's Treasury Vol. 3, 1867...	8 0
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, vol. 56, July to December '67...	4 8
Adcock's Engineer's Pocket Book for 1868...	4 8
Haswell's ditto ditto...	9 0
Dickens's Christmas Books, new Illust. edn.	2 4
Scott's Peveril of the Peak...	0 8
Unsentimental Journeys...	3 12
Agnes; by Mrs. Oliphant	3 12
Our Mutual Friend. By Charles Dickens ...	3 12
Far Away; or life and scenery in the Mauritius. By Royle...	6 12
Macgregor's Voyage alone in the Yawl *Rob Roy*...	3 12
Savage Club Papers, 1868...	9 0
Mr. Sprout; his opinions...	2 12
Far above Rubies. By author of George Geitch ..	4 8
Lessons of Middle Age By author of Recreations of a country Parson	6 12
Vambrey's Sketches of Central Asia... ..	12 0
Palgrave's Central and Eastern Arabia... ..	5 12
Majendie on Ammunition... Part I.... ..	8 0
Marshall's Outlines of Physiology, 2 vols...	24 0
Maguire's The Irish in America...	9 8
Flying Scud By Charles Clarke	1 8
Lord Derby's Homer, 2 vols...	7 8
Wallace's The Desert and the Holy Land... ..	4 8
The Boy's Own Book...	6 8
Buckland's Curiosities of Natural History, 3rd Series, 2 vols...	9 0
Skirjing's Builder's Price Book for 1868... ..	3 0
Hunting Grounds of the Old World...	5 12
Nystrom's Mechanics of Engineering... ..	5 12
Peacock's Handbook of Abyssinia...	1 8
Cassell's Magazine, vol. 1...	3 12
Map of Europe, folded and mounted, in case ..	35 0
Family Friend, vol. July to December 1866... ..	2 12
Records of Whitecross Street Prison... ..	1 8
Noad's Text Book of Electricity	9 8
Templeton's Workshop Companion...	3 12
Cassell's Art of Conversation.....	0 12
——— Drawing-room Magic	0 12
Mitchells on Gun shot Wounds...	3 8
Belgravia, vols. 1 to 3. By Miss Braddon, each...	5 12
Maunder's Little Gazetteer...	2 0
Christy's Minstrels Songs, 3 vols...	9 0
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, 8 annas, and	2 12
Holley on Ordnance and Armour...	30 0
Thomas on Rifled Ordnance...	6 0
Hyde's Principals of Gunnery...	10 8
Arabic Grammar. By F. Elshidiac...	3 12
——— By Wright...	11 4
——— Dictionary by Catafogo...	22 8
Dixon's The Holy Land...	8 0
Studies of a Wandering Observer. By Ireland ..	6 12
Grant's Law of Bankers and Banking, 2nd edn., by R. A. Fisher	15 12
Scott's The British Army, 2 vols.	26 4
London Journal, vols: 43, 44, and 45. Each ...	8
Power of Attorney Form	0 4
Czerny's Velocite for the Piano	5 4
——— 101 Exercises for the Piano, 2 Parts...	1 8
New Infantry Drill, Pocket edn., 1867	0 12
——— Official edn., 1867...	3 0
Instruction of Musquetry, 1867	0 12
Handbook for Field Services, edn. 1867, by Younghusband	5 12

PLAY BOOKS, 8 annas each:—Done Brown; Fra Diavolo Burlesque, Found in a four wheeler, Honeymoon, Esmeralda, Man of Many Friends; Life's trial; All's not Gold that Glitters; She stoops to conquer; Return of the Wanderer; Dumb man of Manchester; Oliver Twist; David Copperfield; Jealous Wife; Lawyer's Clerk (lottery ticket); Taming a Tiger; Slasher and Crasher; Box and Cox; Bride of Abydos; Mrs. Caudle.

THE WAVERLY PEN—*Per box*, Rupee 1.

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

SONG.—Widow Machree. By Samuel Lover... Rs.	1 8
——The Widow Malone. By Charles Lever....	1 4
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——Tubal Cain. By Charles Mackay.....	1 8
——Kathleen O'More. Music by C. E. Horn.....	1 0
——We may be happy yet, By A. Bunn.....	1 0
——Ring out sweet Angelus. By C. Gounod.....	1 8
——The Blighted Flower. By M. W. Balfe.....	1 4
——Far away From "Summer Songs of Country Life."	1 8
——The Vicar of Bray. Old English Air of the 17th century.....	0 8
——Barney O'Hea. By S. Lover.....	1 8
——Oh take me back to my old cabin home.....	1 8
——Shall I wake thee, gentle sleeper. By A. Fricker.....	1 4
——My Mother's Name. By W. Guernsey.....	1 8
——I'd choose to be a daisy. By W. Buckley.....	1 0
——Bright eyed Jenny Lee. By F. Green.....	1 8
——The skipper and his boy. By H. Aide. ...	2 0
——Swells of the Ocean. By D. Cape	1 8
——Come where the Moonbeams Linger. By Buckley.....	1 8
——The Music of Yesterday. By Mrs. Hemans...	1 4
——Think and Thank, By Claribel	1 8
——Shells of Ocean. By J. W. Lake.....	2 0
PIECE.—A Maiden's Prayer. By Badarzewska.....	1 4
——Home they brought her Warrior dead. By Miss Lindsay	2 0
——Grand Caprice Hongrois, By E. Ketterer.....	1 8
GALOP.—The Overland Mail. By C. D'Albert.....	1 8
——The Burlesque. By J. Cassidy.....	1 8
QUADRILLE.—The Brighton. By Liebich.....	2 0
LANCERS.—The Royal. By C. Coote, Junior.....	2 0
WALTZ.—Phœbe. By C. Coote, Junior	2 0
WRIGHT'S FIRESIDE ALBUM, containing a Quadrille, a Polka, and a Waltz	2 8

MUSIC FOR THE CORNET-A-PISTONS.

Chappel's Popular Instruction Book ..... Rs.	1 2
100 Scotch and Irish Melodies,—Each.....	1 2
100 Christy Minstrels and American Negro Melodies	1 2
200 Dances and Operatic Melodies. By Harper ...	2 0
100 Boosey's Dances	0 1½
100 Chappel's Dances. By F. Nada.....	1 2
100 Boosey's Operatic Airs	0 12
25 Boosey's Duets for two cornets	1 2
Chappell's Popular Duets ditto	1 2
Gounod's Airs from the new Opera Mirella.....	1 2
——Airs from the Opera Faust.....	1 2
Verdi's Airs from the Operas Il Travatore & La Traviata	1 2
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Favorite Airs from Queen Topsee and Rose of Castile	1 2
——In Robin Hood (Macfarren's.)	1 2

Bombay, 31st Jan. 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a Grey Arab Riding Horse, height about 14-3, age 5 to 7 years. No objection to his having been in harness. Apply to Lane, *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

Bass's Beer in Quarts at.....	Rs. 5 8 per doz.
Pure Pale dry Sherry	,, 36 0 ,,
Very fine old Brandy	,, 40 0 ,,
Vieux Cognac	,, 30 0 ,,
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EDWARD BIGG & Co.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On MONDAY the 10th instant Messrs. BOMANJEE DHOSSABHOY & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Meadow Street, Fort, the handsome English Mahogany and Blackwood Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Harmonium, &c The property of a gentleman changing Residence, of which full particulars will be given in future advertisements.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1868.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED BY THE LAST MAIL.

Palgrave's Travels in Arabia, cheap edition..... Rs.	5 12
Hunting Grounds of the Old World by the "Old Shekary," cheap edition	4 8
Far above Rubies by Mrs. J. H. Riddell, cheaper edition	4 8
Mrs. Oliphant's Agnes, cheaper edition	3 12
The Savage Club Papers 1868.....	8 0
Dickens Our Mutual Friend, cheap edition, green cloth	3 12
Alford's How to study the New Testament—Epistles	2 8
Handy Volume Shakspere 13 vols. French morocco, in leather case	24 0
Ditto Ditto 13 vols. Russia, in Russia lock case	45 0
A Bushel of Merry Thoughts	2 0
Buckland's Curiosities of Natural History, third series 2 vols	9 0
Sir Sibbold-Scott's work on, The British Army; Its Origin, Progress, and Equipment. 100 illustartions, 2 vols. 8vo.	31 8
A. C. Swinburne's Essay on William Blake, Artist and Poet. Coloured Illustrations	10 8
"The Bird." by Jules Michelet. Two hundred engravings	8 0
The Forest, the Jungle and the Prairie, or Hunting Scenes.....	3 12
Blackley and Howe's Critical English Testament vol. 3.....	4 8
Milman's Horace. Now Popular edition.....	5 12
Lord Derby's Homer. New and cheaper edition. 2 vols.....	7 8
My Mother—by Ann Taylor.....	3 12
London Society, vol. 12.....	7 0
Von Sybel's History of French Revolution, 2 vols...	18 0
White's Massacre of St. Bartholomew.....	12 0
Scrutator's Science of Fox Hunting.....	3 12
"No Thoroughfare," by C. Dickens and Wilkie Collins.....	0 4
Supplement to Thring's Joint Stock Companies Act 1867.....	1 8
Braithwaite's Retrospect, Vols. July to Dec. 1867...	4 8
Joseph Sprout: His Opinions.	2 12
Leisure Hour, vol. 1867.....	5 4
Memorials of Sir Philip Francis, 2 vols.....	22 8
Baring Gould's Curious Myths of the Middle ages...	6 12
Fairy Tales, by Mark Lemon, second series.....	5 0
Henderson's Life of James Ferguson, engravings...	10 8
Sir Charles Barry's Life and Works, Plans and Illustrations...	18 0

Shortly Expected.

Leaves from a Journal of Life in the Highland, Tours and Yachting Excursions, 1842 to 1864

Bombay, in constituting an association for the promotion of the interests of the Catholic Church in these parts of British India, desire as their first common act, most humbly to address your Holiness, protesting their fidelity and allegiance to our Holy Church, to the Apostolic See, and to the person of Your Holiness, its present glorious occupant. Having observed the great benefits which have accrued to the Catholic religion in these recent times, and particularly in Germany and Belgium, from associations chiefly composed of laymen, for the promotion, by means of united counsel and action, of Catholic interests and objects, the under signed have formed a hope by the like means and instrumentalities to advance to some small extent the cause of the Catholic Church amidst the great obstacles and difficulties which in these heathen lands stand in her way. The associations to which we refer have been conspicuous for their faithful adherence to what is understood to be the will and mind of our Holy Church and the Apostolic See, and in this they have doubtless found the ultimate source and cause of their effectual and successful operation. In this we would follow in their steps, and however slight may be the results we may be able to effect, we would commence our efforts, as they have done, by protesting our desire in word and deed to be in full accord with the will and mind of the Church and of Your Holiness its visible Head on Earth.

"We feel warranted in hoping for the gracious encouragement of Your Holiness in this our work, amongstother grounds by the remembrance of the solicitude which the Apostolic See during so long a period and so continuously has manifested for the spread of the Catholic religion amongst the populations of the East. We feel convinced that only by corresponding to that solicitude, and by a close union of mind and will with the Church throughout the world, can the conquests which the Church has already made in these countries be preserved to her, or new acquisitions be hoped for. If such a spirit animates the proceedings of our association, we may hope that it will do good service in stimulating and keeping alive Catholic sentiments amongst the faithful of this Vicariate, and that by rendering them active and earnest for the cause of their religion, it must tend to facilitate the accession of multitudes of the heathen to the Catholic fold.

"We are the more anxious to declare these our sentiments and desires at this present time from a regard to the great perils which of late have, to human eyes, environed the Apostolic See, the centre of unity in the Catholic Church. We hereby declare our deep concern at and detestation of the lawless and audacious attacks which in these latter years have been directed alike against the purely spiritual authority of the Roman See, and against that temporal sovereignty which has been bestowed on it by Divine Providence for securing its due freedom and independence in the government of the Universal Church. We express our profound sympathy with Your Holiness in the grief and anxiety which those attacks, so malicious and unprovoked, must have caused to your paternal heart, while on the other hand we find great consolation in this that the very deeds to which we refer, so evil and reprehensible in themselves, have been the occasion as well of evoking in a most impressive manner the veneration and fidelity towards Your Holiness's person and office entertained by so large a portion of the Catholic populations of Europe, as of displaying the eminent fortitude and constancy of Your Holiness in combating the evil designs of these enemies of the Church and of social order.

"In the hope that the sentiments we have expressed may find acceptance with Your Holiness, and that Your Holiness may design to bestow the Apostolic blessing on the undertaking in which we have engaged,

We beg to subscribe ourselves,
Your Holiness' most humble and obedient Sons.

Mr. Green then continued, saying there was one portion of the address to which he thought it particularly necessary, to allude, and that was the part with regard to the perils which in these recent times had environed the Holy See, and more particularly the temporal sovereignty. He thought that in addressing His Holiness on such an occasion as this, much more might have been said in the address than had been said, but less, if they were to address him at all, could not have been expressed. It had only been thought desirable to express such sentiments as might be accepted and might be approved by all who professed to bear the name of Catholic. These late perils of the Pope had caused a profound agitation in Catholic, in fact he might say, in European sentiments—and he thought this agitation was a most striking evidence of the majesty and vitality of the Papacy itself, and of the hold which the Papacy had on the minds of a great portion of European society. (Applause.) On grounds of expediency he thought the temporal sovereignty of the Pope was one of the most beneficial arrangements that could be devised. But in adopting this address they were not asked to say that the temporal sovereignty was held by divine right—not that the Pope must be King by divine right, but that he must be Head of the Church. The two things were quite distinct. He rejoiced to say that this resolution was to be seconded by the representative in this city of the French nation, a nation so generous and so Catholic. (Applause.) There seemed to be a growing recognition amongst all Catholics in recent times that the French nation was assuming the leading position as the vindicator and assertor of Catholic rights throughout the world. He asked them, in concluding, to unite with one mind in testifying their allegiance to their common mother the Church, and to their common father his Holiness Pope Pius IX. (Loud Applause.)

Mons. Thenon, French Consul, seconded the address in French, and his speech was much applauded.

The address was then unanimously agreed to.

Dr. Dallas, solicitor, read a letter of apology from Mr. Dunbar, barrister, which stated that illness prevented his being present, that he entirely sympathised in the objects of the meeting, and that he much regretted the unfortunate illness which prevented his being present and taking part in the proceedings. Dr. Dallas proceeded to say that education, which was one of the objects for which the association was to be formed, was a most important topic for Catholics here. The Church had ever fostered and guided education; and her idea of religion necessarily involved the cultivation of the intellect and the acquisition of knowledge, in which it was said the Roman Church was so backward. It was difficult to say what was the state of Catholic education in this Presidency. By the last returns it appeared that there were 1662 children receiving education in all the schools of the Presidency, and in that number was included those receiving education at the Archbishop's schools, but they would see that that was no test of the state of education in the Presidency. From the last report of the Director of Public Instruction it would appear that 8 per cent. of the whole population were receiving education in the Presidency, the population of which was 15 millions. He did not think this was a great average; but let them take that as a standard, and he was afraid that though they had done wonderfully in recent years, as Catholics they had not done so much for themselves. The only data he could find for the Catholic population was taken from the census of 1864, in which native Christians were returned at 50,000 in the Town and Island of Bombay. No doubt there were some native Christians who were not Catholics, but there were not many, and against them they might set the Europeans and Indo-Europeans who were Catholics, and then 20,000 would be a fair number. If they deducted the pupils attending the schools at Kurrachee, Poona, and Belgaum, there would remain about 800 pupils, or about 4 per cent. This was a very small average, and therefore he thought they could not take a more fit subject into consideration than that of the education in the Presidency, and the means of extending and improving it. (Applause.) They were aware, no doubt, that there was an Elphinstone College and an Elphinstone High School, and it might be said, "Why don't we Catholics avail ourselves of the teaching of the distinguished scholars from the Universities of England." Now, the answer to that was a very simple one. They thought the education at these institutions was imperfect. They taught in these institutions all the sciences except the one which Catholics believed to be the head of the corner, the science which illustrated, extended, and supplemented all sciences and all knowledge—the science of God. (Applause.) In these institutions they omitted religion from the list of subjects taught, and therefore the Catholics believed that a proper education was not given. And Catholics were not singular in this belief; it was believed by all Christians, for there could be no proper education without some system of theology. (Applause.) Of course they could not blame Government that in a country like this, which he might call a non-Christian country, the system of education carefully excluded religion. It was only fair that it should be so. But the idea had occurred to his Lordship and to some others to establish some kind of educational establishment as a memorial to Dr. Steins. They had hoped that Government would have contributed to their institution as much as they themselves raised; but he was sorry to say there seemed to be some danger that Government would not do so, for it appeared there was a distinction between the rules as to granting money for buildings as applicable to Europeans and Eurasians and those who were called native Christians; and Portuguese and their descendents were classed as native Christians. Europeans were entitled to get grants, but native Christians were not. He could not discover any reasonable ground for the distinction between the two classes. The reason assigned was that the conduct of Europeans in this country exercised considerable influence for good or evil on the native estimate of our character and civilisation; but that reason applied equally to native Christians. (Applause.) He only trusted his Excellency the Governor would take the matter up. (Hear, hear.) But if there was a probability that Government would not grant the money, there was the more reason that they should come forward and contribute, what in the words of his resolution was called the "college anna." His resolution was that the members of the association should each contribute monthly one anna for the purpose of building and endowing a Roman Catholic College. He need not ask the Catholics present, after what they had heard that day and that evening, to contribute. He had only to remind them that though one anna seemed a small sum, great things had been done in Ireland by the penny contributions. In times gone by their churches and cathedrals had been taken from them, and Catholics driven to the mountain side to worship God; and in recent times the penny contributions had filled Ireland from North to South with temples. Mr. Green had alluded to a most stirring topic. They could not shed their blood on the field of Mentana, that sacred fight where they really had Christianity, virtue, and authority on one side, and on the other vice, unbelief, and anarchy, (supported, he admitted, by some few honest but misguided men) led by Garibaldi and the scum of the cities of Italy. (Applause.) Those men who pretended to give liberty, outraged the women of Italy and desecrated the Churches. It was sad to think how the good and pious people of England wasted their sympathies upon that hairbrained fanatic Garibaldi with his religion of reason and his worship of the trinity of liberty, fraternity, and equality. Let them try to console the Holy Father in his present anxieties, and let him know that they had founded this association to strive to spread Catholic truth. Dr. Dallas concluded by referring to a visit he had recently paid to Goa, and speaking in high terms of the religious feeling there.

Mr. A. N. Fernandez seconded the motion of Dr. Dallas, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. W. Pereira moved "That the Catholic Press be supported." The Catholic Press, he said, in all civilised countries was the grand lever which sustained all moral and intellectual progress. The *Catholic Examiner*, which so well represented the Catholic Press in Bombay, was not so well supported as it should be. He believed every number subscribed for was read by about twenty persons.

Mr. J. W. Flanaghan seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

Dr. Meurin said he might here remark that as the signatures of such a large meeting could not be taken that night, collectors would be appointed to take signatures during the next fortnight.

Mr. M. R. De Quadros, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, said the interests of the Catholic Church on this side of India had materially suffered during the present century by the want of union on the part of its members, and he had long cherished the desire of seeing established in Bombay an association like the one just inaugurated by their illustrious and talented Bishop, Dr. Meurin. He remembered an attempt of the kind made some years ago by the much-lamented Dr. Hartmann, and in this very place, which unfortunately proved abortive. The mist of darkness in which the Catholic community of this place had long remained enveloped has been gradually removed since the arrival of the Jesuit Fathers among them. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, of which he was at one time an active member, and now an honorary one, and which owed its establishment to the Right Reverend Dr. Meurin, had done not a little towards narrowing the gulf of separation between the Catholics of the two jurisdictions of Goa and Bombay, and the success which had attended his efforts had no doubt induced him to organize the Bombay Catholic Association. The proposed Catholic College and the Catholic Press should receive, as they deserved, their warmest support. It was within the walls of the College, and under the fostering care of the Jesuit Fathers, that their children would learn true wisdom, which consisted in the love and fear of God. The Portuguese community of Bombay was well able to give its aid in support of the College and Press; it was far better for them to contribute towards the establishment of a truly Catholic Press, than towards Portuguese journals such as had latterly existed, to the disgrace of their conductors, and also of the class. The question of jurisdiction should entirely be set aside, for it was a question with which Laymen had nothing to do, and which should be left exclusively to the Supreme Pastor of the Church, to whose decision, as Catholics, they must implicitly bow. He was almost certain that His Grace of Goa would fully approve of the sacred object of the association, and he thought none knew better than he did of the desire of His Grace that there should be unanimity among all the Catholics of this Presidency in all matters relating to the cause of their holy religion. He concluded by proposing a cordial vote of thanks to Dr. Tissot for his conduct in the chair, and also a vote of thanks to Dr. Meurin for the warm interest he evinced in every movement connected with the cause of religion.

Captain Henry seconded the motion, which was unanimously responded to.

Dr. Tissot and Dr. Meurin having returned thanks, the meeting separated.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1868.

First Day—*February* 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent.)

The following cases were tried before a common jury:—

Theft of a Railway Blanket.—William Fitzgerald, a European, was arraigned on a charge of having, on the 27th November, at Bhosawul, committed the theft of a railway blanket, or wrapper, the property of one J. F. Emmerson, with whom he was travelling in the same railway carriage.

On being called upon to plead, the prisoner confessed that he had stolen the blanket, but expressed a hope that his Lordship would take into consideration the length of time—now two months—that he had been in custody awaiting trial.

At a later part of the day's proceedings, the Court, addressing the same prisoner, said—As you have been already imprisoned for two months, the sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned for other four months.

Theft of a Gold Watch by a Servant.—Ramdeen Jugmohun, a Hindoo, pleaded guilty to a charge of having, on the 15th January, stolen a gold watch, with a gold chain and pencil attached, the property of one Francis Turner, whose servant he was.

Sentence deferred.

Theft of Piece Goods, &c.—Talub Ibla, a Mahomedan, pleaded not guilty to a charge of having, on the 27th November, stolen a box containing a hundred pieces of madapollams, of the value of Rs. 225, the property of Veerjee Curremsey. It appeared that on the 27th November last at about 4 P. M., the prosecutor had six boxes of piece-goods in a warehouse in Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort. The prisoner was seen taking away the box from the warehouse, by a piece-goods merchant, who gave information of this to one Ramdass, a goomastah in the service of the prosecutor. The latter reported the circumstance to the police, and the accused was arrested. The goods had been placed in a cart, which the prisoner had hired for the purpose of carrying out the theft.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, who, having been previously convicted of a similar offence, was sentenced to undergo four years' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft in a Building.—Asha Poora, a Marwady, was arraigned for having committed the theft of 200 pieces of cambric, the property of one Jatha Tricum. In the month of November last, the prisoner went to a stable in Vithulwady and engaged a bullock cart belonging to one Luxamon Bapoo. The prisoner sat in the guarry and directed the cartman to take him to Mahaluxmee. He stopped the cart on the road, went into a gully and brought three bundles tied up in paper. He again went into the gully and brought three more bundles. The prisoner then directed the man to take him to Khetwaddy. When he came to the latter place he went into a gully and took away two of the bundles from the cart. As the prisoner had no money to pay the cartman's hire, he told him to take two of the bundles which were in the cart. The cartman suspected something wrong and gave an alarm. The prisoner attempted to run away but he seized him; and two police peons having come to the spot the prisoner was arrested.

A number of witnesses were examined.

His Lordship having summed up, the jury retired for a short time, and thereafter returned a verdict of guilty.

The Court passed a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft by House-breaking.—Oosman Jooma and Ahmed Silleman, Mahomedans, were charged with having on the 29th November broken into the house of one Motihhoy Salibhoy, and stolen therefrom a gold watch, two rings, a currency note for Rs. 20, cash to the amount of Rs. 118, and other articles.

It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor that he lived in the upper storey of a house in Bombay, that on the night of the 29th November he went downstairs to talk for a short time, and that he remained away half an hour and on returning found the door of his house open, the padlock having been removed and being found lying on the floor. He met a man at the top of the staircase, (who was afterwards arrested by the police, but ultimately discharged by the Magistrate). He found in his house that a box belonging to him had been broken open, and he missed from it the articles abovenamed. On the following morning he went with a subedar of police to the Carnac Bunder, where he saw the two prisoners and the man whom he had seen on the staircase. These men, on being asked what property they had got, said they had nothing but catables; but a watch was found on the second prisoner and identified by the prosecutor as his. On their being asked where all the rest of the property was, the second prisoner produced Rs. 8 and said this was all they had. As to the rest, he said they had disposed of it in the house of a prostitute in Bhendy Bazaar.

Several other witnesses were called, and after the Judge had summed up, the jury gave a verdict of guilty of theft in a dwelling, against both the prisoners.

The first prisoner had been convicted of theft on a previous occasion.

The Court passed a sentence of four years' rigorous imprisonment against the first, and of three years' rigorous imprisonment against the second prisoner.

Theft at Poona.—Henry Harrison, a European, was charged with having on the 14th January, at Poona, stolen a gold nose-ring, the property of a goldsmith named Balaram Chajuram.

From the prosecutor's statement it appeared that on the date in question the prisoner went into his shop and said he wanted a gold finger ring worth Rs. 20. While prosecutor was weighing the gold which was necessary, the prisoner walked out of the shop, in a leisurely way; and shortly afterwards prosecutor missed a nose-ring, and, suspecting the prisoner, went after him. Several policemen joined in the pursuit, and the prisoner was at last apprehended. On being charged with the theft he took the ring out of his pocket and gave it to a sepoy.

In regard to the last assertion, prisoner put some questions to prosecutor and to several other witnesses who were examined. They all, however, made substantially the same statement.

The jury found the prisoner guilty.

Prisoner said he had been seven years in the country and had never been charged with any offence of the kind before.

The Court sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—Feb. 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Commissioner Mr. Justice Tucker.)

Re Thacker Mooljee Ludha.

The liabilities of this insolvent amounted to Rs. 10,835; his only assets were Rs. 613, bad. It appeared that he had incurred his losses through speculation in shares, and that he had commenced with no capital. His discharge was adjourned for three months without protection.

Re Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee

Dr. Reid appeared for this insolvent.

The liabilities of the insolvent amounted to Rs. 1,08,300, and he had no assets. Dr. Reid stated that on a former occasion Byramjee had filed a petition and schedule in this Court, acknowledging debts to the amount of 17 lakhs, but that subsequently, on his having placed the estate under trustees, the petition was dismissed. The trustees had declared a dividend and the estate had been wound up, but some calls had been made upon the insolvent in respect of shares he had held in various Companies of which he had been either Manager or Director. The trustees had had a difficulty in dealing with these calls, as the trust-deed did not appear to apply to future debts of that description, and the insolvent had consequently come to this Court seeking to be discharged from those liabilities. All the creditors existing at the time of the execution of the trust deed had signed that document except one, whose name was therefore entered in the present schedule, but who did not appear to oppose the discharge of the insolvent, although notice had been served upon him in the usual way.

The Commissioner wished to know what amount of assets had been distributed by the trustees amongst the creditors in connection with the previous insolvency, and he postponed the matter for a short time to give the counsel an opportunity of obtaining the information.

Before the rising of the Court the insolvent went into the box and stated that his estate had realised R. 1,30,000.

Dr. Reid said the insolvent's assets had at first been estimated at 16 lakhs, and that it was owing to the general depreciation in the market that they had realised so little.

The Commissioner said there appeared to be nothing against the insolvent except that he had speculated in shares, and that on account of that speculation his discharge must be adjourned for four months.

Re Cumroodin bin Sheik Idros.

The liabilities of this insolvent, amounting to Rs. 1,800, had been incurred chiefly through share speculations; and the Court therefore adjourned the discharge of the insolvent for three months.

Re Veerjee Dewchund.

The liabilities of this insolvent amounted to Rs. 50,050; and he had bad assets amounting to Rs. 4,837. in this case also the liabilities had been incurred through share speculations, and the discharge of the insolvent was therefore adjourned for four months.

Re Lukhmedas Dwarkadas.

The discharge of this insolvent was adjourned for three months, as his liabilities, Rs. 5,907 in amount, had been incurred by speculation in shares. He had no assets.

Re Gunesh Dajee Shastree.

The discharge of this insolvent was adjourned for a month.

Re Hormusjee Eduljee.

Mr. Taylor applied on behalf of this insolvent that the further hearing of the matter should be postponed for three months on the ground that the insolvent was trying to effect a compromise with his creditors, a trust deed having been drawn up and signed by a large number of the creditors, only ten of whom had not appended their signatures.

The adjournment was granted.

Re Choonilal Morardas.

Liabilities Rs. 8,699; good assets Rs. 723. The insolvent, it appeared, was at present a mehta in the employment of Framjee Kaikhusroo, at a salary of Rs. 40 a month; and that he had formerly been in a similar situation under Jewraz Megjee. He, too, had been speculating in shares. His discharge was adjourned for three months.

Re Bhugwanbhoy Hurgowandas.

Liabilities Rs. 284,684; good assets Rs. 14,982; bad do. Rs. 214,923; doubtful do. Rs. 25,581.

As it appeared that the insolvent resided in Broach, where his creditors also were, the Court considered he should not have come to Bombay to pass through the Insolvent Court, and therefore dismissed his petition.

Re Merwanjee Fukerjee.

The discharge of this insolvent (whose liabilities amounted to Rs. 39,350, and who had good assets to the amount of Rs. 723) was adjourned for four months.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Corespondents.*)

AHMEDNUGGUR, 30th January.

We had a heavy fall of rain here on Saturday and Sunday (the 25th and 26th). Upwards of one inch and a-half fell during the two nights. The country round about looks quite green and pleasant to the eye, but the crops have suffered a good deal. I have seen lately several mangoe trees in full blossom, which shows what a mild season we have experienced. In fact up to the present time we have not had any really cold weather to speak of; notwithstanding, the town and districts about are reported to be particularly healthy and free from sickness. Since my last letter General Forbes, C. B., has been posted to this Brigade, and is (I am told) expected here to relieve General Powell in a few days. The latter will, I suppose, return to Baroda to assume command of his old regiment. His departure from here will be very much regretted by all. General Forbes is a distinguished cavalry officer who has seen a great deal of active service.

Mr. G. B. Reid, of the Civil Service, lately appointed Third Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednugger, arrived here a few days ago, and proceeds shortly to join Mr. Erskine's camp in the districts.

KATTYAWAR, 27th January.

The Political Agent has moved his camp towards the Burda hills, where it is said, the Waghur leader Mooloo Maneck is taking refuge. The summary and rigorous measures advocated by your correspondent "V." in your issue of 21st instant, is, I think, necessary, but certain distinctions should be drawn in reference to the description of men charged with having harboured outlaws, and the general character and motives of the approvers should be thoroughly sifted before recourse should be had to extreme measures. From my own experience I can safely say that in some instances approvers allow their personal likes and dislikes to interfere with the information they give, and I am told, though I cannot personally vouch for its accuracy, that very often the men acting as approvers demand black mail from certain Gerassias or villages, and in the event of its not being met, the Gerassias are impeached upon. Measures therefore should be taken to prevent this being done, and the matter should be entrusted specially to an assistant of ability and experience, and as Mr. Kristnajee Luximon is now with the Political Agent, I do not think a more qualified man than him could be found to be entrusted with the duty. That a severe blow has been dealt to the Waghur outlaws is undeniable; and that stringent measures are being taken by Colonel Anderson to follow up his acts is equally undeniable; all that therefore remains to be done is for Government to strengthen the hands of the Political Agent by investing him with more extended powers than he at present possesses; and moreover I think it expedient that the Political Agent should be allowed to select a person to perform the duties of public prosecutor, who should place all cases before his Court in a clear and concise manner in order to prevent justice miscarrying and protect the innocent from the machinations of intriguers.

One of the ringleaders of the late jail *emeute*, a man named Okha Kaunt, who was tried and convicted of having stabbed the sentry then at the jail gate, was hanged at Rajcote on the morning of the 23rd in front of the jail and in the presence of the whole of the prisoners, upwards of a hundred in number, some of whom being desperate characters, every precaution was taken to prevent another *emeute*, by a display of the military with loaded muskets.

MADRAS, 27th January.

On Monday last a grand Fancy Fair was held in the Banquetting Hall in aid of the funds of the Madras Female Education Society, under the special patronage of Lady Napier, her Ladyship being president of the Society in question. As is customary under similar circumstances a great many very pretty and elegant, mostly useless, but decidedly expensive articles were disposed of on the occasion by the fair vendors—for of course all the stalls were held by ladies—of whom there were some thirty officiating. A very amusing episode was connected with this fair which I must not omit to retail for the benefit of, and as a warning to, your readers. When I say the episode was amusing, of course, I only mean that it was so to outsiders, and to the perpetrator, and not to the victims of the joke. You may suppose that in undertaking to occupy a post necessitating their presence from 9 A.M. till 6 P.M. it formed no mean consideration with our fair zealots as to how far the duty might be compatible with due attention to their material requirements when the hour of tiffin should arrive. All anxiety on this score, however, was pleasingly dispelled by the information, on the part of the two lady superintendents, that Lady Napier would provide lunch for all in Government house; and with that confiding credulity which is so charming in the gentler sex, all were at their posts at the appointed hour, sent home their carriages, and made up their minds to "having a nice long day" and a good many "nice long chats." Old Time moved on at his usual pace, and as the witching hour of two approached each fair one fortified herself with the pleasing anticipation of a luxurious repast, served on the Gubernatorial plate, and in the Gubernatorial crystal, and congratulated herself on the growing void which would render her so well qualified to appreciate it. Alas, for the vanity of human aspirations! truly has it been said put not your trust in princess, how much more should we indicate on each other in India put not your trust in Governors, or in Governors' Ladies! Two o'clock came, half-past—*Where* is tiffin? Or! *when* will they tell us tiffin is ready? three o'clock—Ah! here is Lord Napier, they have only been waiting for him. No, surely not, he goes blandly round to each stall, does the polite, and makes no sign. He departs—but of course "he's going to Government House to order tiffin," Vain hope! Half-past three; Lady Napier arrives; goes round; embraces her "dearest" familiars with her suavest and most stately grandeur, has honied accents for all, but says not a word on the subject so near to the hearts of all. No longer can this be borne! To be left out of the invitation list to her Ladyship's "At-homes;" to be cut dead at her own reception; all these would be mere trifles, but to be *done* out of their tiffin!! No, the offence is past endurance, our valiant ladies gather in groups, and murmurs of indignation not loud but deep are whispered from one to the other. So fearfully roused are they, that had you or I, Mr. Editor, been able to mingle with these aggrieved conspirators, in feminine disguise, we should no doubt have heard her Ladyship pulled nicely to pieces. However it was no use; the only remedy evidently lay in independent action. Layboum's shop is not far off, and even buns will stave off starvation. One lady "occupying a high ecclesiastical position," with wisdom beyond her lay-sisters, had privately brought a little store with which she was enabled to stem the famine. Another wrote to her butler in tragic despair for sandwiches, which arrived in the nick of time to prevent—Well we won't say what might have happened if they had *not* arrived. A third high in judicial circles was reduced to tears, at least rumour sayeth so; another to bursts of hysteric merriment, and all to a state more or less savage and cynical. Now you will probably want the clue to all this. Why should her Ladyship have done our lady friends in this way out of their natural sustenance? Why, here is the best part of the joke. Her Ladyship *had* provided tiffin to be sure! Why, was not the refreshment stall stocked by her Ladyship? Was not the Hon'ble Mr. Napier preciding over the ices at 8 annas each, and the sandwiches at two annas, and the glasses of iced water at two annas, and the cups of tea and the slices of cake; to say nothing of the Bs. and Ss. and might not all the ladies *become for the time* merely *visitors* to the fair, and *pay their money*, and eat their tiffins at the refreshment stall; and would not this be a jolly way of making money for the M. F. E. S., and of "taking a rise out of" the ladies of Madras? That is the joke, Mr. Editor, and a very funny one too; was it not?

It is an unfavourable comment on the efficiency of our local police force that an atrocious murder should have been committed last Sunday night on the island, one of the most public and exposed situations in Madras, and that within some two hundred yards of a tannah. Such nevertheless was the case, nor have the perpetrators of the crime so far, I regret to say, been discovered. The victim was an unfortunate native bazaar-keeper who appears to have been killed for the paltry consideration of a silver wrist bangle which, it has been shown, must have been taken from his person. The manner in which the murder was committed revives one's recollections of the traditions of Thuggism, as he appears to have been set on from behind and *strangled*. For the protection of society, and in the cause of justice, I sincerely hope that I may be able in a later communication to report the apprehension of the villainous actors in this tragedy.

To those who take an interest in sporting matters, by far the most important topic of the day is the races, which commenced on the 15th at half-past six in the morning, on the very excellent course at Guindy. A goodly number of spectators were on that and the subsequent occasions present on the grand stand, and some very admirable pieces of horse flesh came to the starting post. The principal "event" of the first day was the Madras Derby, in which four Arabs contested; the winner being "Red Hazard" by one or two lengths. This horse, a handsome chestnut, is the property of the Kolapore Rajah, and was ridden by a native jockey, and it is interesting to be able to record that his victory was hailed with undisguised pleasure by European as well as native spectators, notwithstanding that the other competitors were owned by Europeans, and two of them ridden by gentlemen riders. This fact brings out in a remarkable manner the Englishman's love of pluck and fair competition, and the apparent hopelessness of a native jokey competing successfully with two gentlemen riders and an English professional greatly enhanced the *eclat* of his victory. Not being a sportsman myself I am unable to give you anything like a technical account of the races, but I may state that "Thirlestane," which if his decided turn for bolting can be overcome, always does win, won the select Cup on the first day, and the Governor's cup, against six other remarkably good horses, on the second. The latter prize is a very elegant piece of plate which does not only great credit to the taste of Lady Napier, to whom its selection is said to be due, but to the liberality of the Governor, who is a regular visitor to the stand. The great drawback to going to the races was the dust, which was unparalleled; as you may imagine when you recollect how long it is since Madras has been visited by even a shower of rain. This has since, however, been more than remedied during the last two days, when we have had long and most refreshing rains, which have covered all the flats with standing sheets of water. Though unseasonable, and therefore not in every respect beneficial, this rainfall will no doubt do immense good, for not only were wells and tanks beginning to get quite exhausted of their contents, but vegetation was beginning to languish lamentably. It is to be hoped that the benefit may be widely extended throughout the adjacent districts, so as to prevent the serious loss of cattle which has been apprehended owing to the dying out of their necessary pasture.

The downpour which continued almost incessantly all yesterday acted very prejudicially on the number of auditors who should last evening have been present at the Philharmonic Society's second concert. Notoriously callous to the charms of music himself, one cannot but appreciate Lord Napier's attention to the Society in coming to the concert with his party all the way from Guindy in such inclement weather; though it is hardly possible he can have failed to be pleased with the performance, of which I must, however, reserve an account for my next.

I told you not long since that the ship *Challenge*, from Calcutta, *en route* for Abyssinia with troops, had been compelled to call in here owing to the outbreak of cholera among the men. Their stay here has happily had the effect of dispelling the scourge, nor have, I understand, any additional deaths occurred since the vessel anchored. There is no doubt that the sickness was brought about entirely by the unduly crowded state of the vessel, and the authorities here have insisted on a portion of her contingent of men and beasts being landed and left behind, reporting to the Bengal Government that the crowding was simply disgraceful, and the vessel proceeded, in tow of the tug *Electric*, on her voyage yesterday. However pleasantly and thankfully we regard a plenteous rain when ourselves safely housed and shielded from its immediate effects, one cannot but think that it would do more credit to the humanity of our military authorities were some sort of shelter provided for the abandoned cavalry, who appear to be regarded as unfit for ordinary care, the horses and ponies being picketed on the open within a hundred yards of the surf, the men being apparently considered sufficiently provided for by canvass tents, which however comfortable they may be when no more adequate protection can be obtained, appear rather needlessly wretched on a wet day in a large city like Madras.

There is an increasing uneasiness here as to probable scarcity of food in February and March, and the native merchants are consequently making considerable purchases of rice and other grains at northern ports for early importation. We cannot be too thankful that the failure of crops in this Presidency should have been so partial as to have affected the central districts only, for the yield in the principal producing districts continues to be most favourably reported on. In Ganjam, Kistna, Rajahmundry, and Tinnevelly, the harvest promises to be larger than has been the case for years, so that large imports from those parts must soon equalize prices here. The quotations for rice at the different ports from Ganjam to Masulipatam average about Rs. 3-10 to Rs. 4 per bag of 164 lbs. free on board, without duty, for one month's delivery, and it is most probable they will go much lower when the Madras demand has been supplied and the crops garnered. When it is considered that last year they were as high as 8 or even 9 rupees per bag, one can form some idea of the difference in the present condition of the population from what it was at that unhappy period.

Our roads are well supplied with shipping, arrivals lately having been very heavy, and the supply of tonnage on the berth, about seven vessels, is very ample for the requirements of this port. Rates are, however, kept comparatively firm owing to the present demand for vessels to load on the coast, where, as a rule, most of them are enabled to get in a great part of their cargo, before commencing to load here. As also an active demand for tonnage will no doubt arise at the rice ports in the course of a month, captains are not inclined to make concessions, believing that Burmese exporters must eventually come into their terms if they remain firm. It will be a great relief to buyers of Indian produce when the Abyssinian Expedition is over, and the immense amount of shipping now employed in connection with it, is once more thrown on the market. Talking about ships I should tell you that last night, in a not very violent squall which arose about seven o'clock, one of those ephemeral and insecured barks called *Dhonies* was blown ashore on the North Beach. Two of the crew were, I regret to say, drowned, which is an unusual circumstance except in extraordinary cases, as nearly all these native seamen are good swimmers.

I told you in my last that the Reredos established in the Cathedral, "by some person or persons unknown" to the general public, was to be removed; I can now report its removal as a *fait accomplis*. Another ecclesiastical event is the arrival of a new organ, which was got out for and is now set up in Christ Church, which much needed it, the old instrument being deplorably uncertain of temper and out of tune. At the service last Sunday an opportunity of hearing the tones of the new instrument was afforded the Christ Church congregation, but owing to the inexperience of the organist, as the incumbent has explained in a circular sent round to his flock, the effect was somewhat disappointing, but it is to be hoped that when the former becomes better acquainted with its requirements the result may be otherwise. I must just add a line to report the death of Dr. Fennelly, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Madras: this took place on Thursday evening, and his remains were interred on the following day before the High Altar of the R. C. Cathedral, an immense crowd being present at the obsequies of the deceased, who was greatly respected among all classes. He had but just returned from a visit to Rome, and it is a remarkable coincidence that but a few weeks previously he had announced to his flock his intention of laying his bones among them.

THE ROMANCE OF GREAT TIBET.

(*The Friend of India.*)

Tibet is the loftiest, least explored and most mysterious part of the globe. England, Russia and China proper shut it within the Northern, Southern, and Western boundaries of their Asiatic possessions respectively. The Jesuit missionaries approached it from China and told us a little about it. Russia is sure to penetrate it at no distant date. Dr. Thomson just looked at it from the top of the Karakoram. Mr. Johnson, the surveyor, made a raid into the south-western corner of it at Khoten, and brought back stories of buried cities, and hidden treasures of gold and tea which have yet to be verified. The semi-Tibetan Pundit, whose geographical discoveries have been so sternly and satisfactorily tested, tells us more about it than any other authority. His narrative surpasses in interest anything that has appeared since Palgrave re-discovered for Europe the highlands of Arabia. Little Tibet, we may premise, is the country now held by Yakoob Kush Begi, from which the Chinese were expelled in 1863. Lying between the Kuen Lun mountains and Karakoram pass—our boundary north of Kashmere; and the Tian Shan mountains—the southern limit of Russia's advance at present, its principal cities are Khoten, Yarkund, Kashgar, Aksu and Kucha. There is a direct caravan road from Kokand by Kashgar and Yarkund to the Karakoram and Kashmere. We leave Dr. Cayley, our agent at Leh, to find out the truth about the dominions of our friend "the Lord of the Ear" and turn to Great Tibet, the capital of which lies due north of Assam.

The Pundit, whose name we must keep back from the jealous and lynx-eyed Jung Bahadur, left Kathmandu on 20th March 1865, with his brother and four servants. His surveying and astronomical instruments were ingeniously concealed in a false compartment of a box. The party professed to be Bisahirees, from the province north of Simla, desirous of purchasing horses and worshipping in Lhasa. These people enjoy the privilege of travelling in Tibet without question. The Nepaulese failed to discover the hated instruments in spite of their strict search. The party entered Tibet at Rashwaghri, the fort built by Jung Bahadur in his war with Tibet in 1855, near the junction of Ganduk and Lendichu streams where there is a pillar with a Chinese inscription. But after paying two tolls the Pundit discovered that his brother was personally known to the Jongpon or Governor of Kirong, and that Bisahirees always enter Tibet by Gartokh. He accordingly returned with a heavy heart to Kathmandu, and leaving his brother there, lent Rs. 100 to a merchant who agreed to take him to Lhasa but never set out. The Pundit, dressed this time as a Ladak, with a pigtail, again left on 3rd June 1865 with the merchant's servant, and obtained a passport to Kirong from the merchant's brother, who would not return the money, but became security for the Pundit's good conduct as far as Pati Nubri, on the condition that he should not enter Lhasa. Thus amid lies and disguises like these of Vambery, our hero was allowed to proceed. From Kathmandu to Baluk, the great mart for Nepal which he reached on 24th August, he passed through jungle and forest; thence to Lhasa the mountain sides are bare. At Baluk he joined a caravan of Bisahirees going with 200 yaks to Tadum monastery. There he joined, and became a great favourite with, the Lopchak, a merchant sent by the Kashmere chief to Lhasa every two years with goods, of whom he tells us "by the orders of the Lhasa rajah he is shewn great attention, and treated with great distinction, as he passes along the road." The Rajah of Lhasa sends a merchant, called Jang Chongpon, into Ladak once a year. Thus our feudatory's representative is treated, while Queen Victoria's agents have to sneak into Cashmere, Nepaul and Tibet in a disreputable manner. Tadum is the junction for travellers from Garsokh in the west and Kathmandu in the south-east. It stands near the Brahmaputra, which, though close to its source in the glaciers at the Mansarowar Lake, is so formidable that the ferry boat was capsized and three lives lost before the Pundit's eyes. Tadum is the height of Mount Blanc. Leaving it on 3rd October he reached Janlache on the 22nd, marching down the north bank of the Brahmaputra. Thence there is a large boat traffic for 5 marches of 85 miles down to Shigatze. Near that is the Teshiloombo monastery described by Turner. Though a good Hindoo the Pundit had descended from Budhists, and he was afraid that the Lama, who is believed to read the hearts of men, would penetrate his disguise. The monastery is very wealthy and contains 3,300 priests. The city, also called Digarcha, and has a population of 9000 besides priests and 500 soldiers. Here, too, the Pundit met his brother who had come thus far in the suite of a vakeel sent to Lhasa by the Nepal Government, but was recalled. Leaving Shigatze, in three days they came to Gyangze, to the south of which, the Pundit says, there is the frontier of Loh or Bhootan, only three days' journey. On the first day of 1866 the Pundit reached the famous Yamdokcho or Palete lake, where he was saved from robbers only by the swiftness of his horse. His description of the enormous island which the lake encircles, a feature met with nowhere else, is borne out by other authorities, but until a circuit

MR. SAMUELSON, M. P., ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN EUROPE.

(Extracted from a Parliamentary Return just published.)

(Continued from yesterday's Gazette.)

The three provincial schools "des Arts et Metiers" of Chalons, Aix, and Angers, likewise under the direction of the Department of Ag-Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, may serve, *mutatis mutandis*, as examples of the lower technical schools, except that they devote a much larger portion of the day than any of the other schools to manual labour. The course occupies three years. The pupils rise at a quarter-past five; 5½ hours daily (4½ in the morning and 1½ in the evening) are devoted to theoretical studies; seven hours to manual labour; mathematics and drawing are taught in the morning; the evening is devoted chiefly to preparation. Classes in grammar and writing are held morning and evening.

The manual labour in the workshops is divided into two equal periods; from half-past 10 a.m. till 2 p.m., and from half-past three till seven. The students are ranked in three divisions, according to the years of entrance. Each has its professor of mathematics and mechanics, and its professor of drawing. There is one professor of grammar for the three divisons; and a writing master for those of the first and second divisions only.

In mathematics the first year is devoted chiefly to a revision of the subjects of examination on admission, so as to bring all the pupils, as far as possible, on common ground. In the second year, the course consists of quadratic equations, elementary geometry, descriptive geometry, and mechanics. The third year comprises industrial mechanics, more especially the construction of steam and hydraulic engines, natural philosophy, the principles of heat, with very copious applications; the elements of chemistry, more especially in reference to the materials employed in civil and mechanical engineering. Similarly, the course of drawing, beginning with the elements of linear drawing, and illustrated in the first year by details of carpentry and architecture, proceeds in the second year to the details of machinery; the copies of the work done in descriptive geometry serving for practice in precision. This is followed by combined views of some simple machinery; sketching in the workshops, with dimension, is also included in the year's course. During this year also, the pupils make drawings of complete machines, calculating the chief dimensions according to the principles which they have learnt. It is unnecessary to describe in detail the labour of the workshops; it includes progressive work in carpentry, forging, casting in metals, and fitting up machines.

The number of pupils in the three schools, all of whom are boarders, is 900; the minimun age of admission is 15 years; the cost of board and instruction 20*l.* per annum, which is of course far from defraying the establishment charges. Most of the pupils are the sons of mechanics, small tradesmen, or persons holding minor Government employments. A large proportion, probably one-half, hold exhibitions, obtained in local competitions, instituted by the communes and departments, or by private individuals. These competitions are intense; and the number of candidates is about five times that of youths able to pass the entrance examination; those who pass twice as numerous as the vacancies. Of 465 pupils who left the three schools in 1861 and 1862, the following were the occupations at the end of the first year.

188	were foremen and workmen earning from 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per day.
165	were draughtsmen, earning from 3*s.* 3*d.* to 4*s.* per day.
47	were marine engineers in the navy, or the Messageries Imperiales.
4	were soldiers.
11	were employed by their parents.
22	were subordinate employes of highways.
1	was a pupil of the Ecole Centrale.
3	were dead.
2	were without employment.
22	occupations unknown.
465	

For young men of 19 to 20 to have learnt their business theoretically, and to have acquired sufficient practical skill to find employment at wages adequate to maintain them in a respectable position is to have made no mean progress in life. But rarely do the pupils of these schools continue workmen; they rise rapidly; some to high industrial positions, nearly all to confidential employments of a lower grade. Speaking within my own observation, and without reference to former pupils of these schools, whom I know personally, and who would be ornaments to any profession or to any society, I found those employed at the works which I visited esteemed as excellent draughtsmen, and though not every quick, generally very accurate workmen on leaving the school, and the best "raw material" for the formation of intelligent foremen and sub-managers of works. It would thus appear that the Ecoles des Arts et Metiers, and others of the same character, such as the Ecole-la Martiniere of Lyons, the Ecole Professionelle of Lille, &c., are designed to combine the instruction of the secondary special schools, like those of Turgot, Chaptal, or the new school of Mont de Marsan, with the technical apprenticeship of workshops like those of the Ecole St. Nicolas, and the various ateliers for teaching spinning, weaving, watchmaking, &c., with most of which, however, some theoretical instruction is again combined.

I do not consider it to be a part of my task to institute a comparison between our productions and those of other nations in the International Exhibition. The reports prepared by the authority of the Committee of Council for Education, and published in the "Illustrated London News," all of them fair in attention, many of them admirable in the treatment of the branch of manufacture to which they refer, will, no doubt, be republished, and will form a valuable record of the state of the industry of our period as shown in its results. I used the Exhibition rather as a guide to direct me to a few typical seats of industry where I might inform myself, on the spot, of the conditions under which those results were obtained.

In Paris itself, I saw the workshops of the Orleans Railway Company, who construct their own locomotive engines and railway carriages. Of the 4,000 engines running on the French railways, this company owns 1,200, and employs 1,800 mechanics of various trades. I found that the daily wages of engine-fitters were from 3*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*, subject to an increase of 30 per cent. when employed by the piece; the erectors, or men employed in building up the machinery of locomotives, who have no piece-work, earned from 5*s.* to 6*s* 6*d.* per day; boiler-makers, 5*s.*; joiners, 3*s.* to 3*s.* 8*d.* per day. These wages are somewhat less than those paid by private firms in Paris; but the workmen of the Orleans Railway enjoy several advantages not ordinarily found elsewhere. Some of these are provided entirely at the cost of the company; for instance, gratuitous medical attendance and medicines, not only to their servants themselves, but also to their families, at an expense to the company of 14,000*l.* per annum. There is a dining-hall at the Gare d'Ivery, regularly used by about 1,000 of the workmen. They get a substantial dinner for 6*d.*; young men having no family, who take all their meals at the hall, may live for 1*s.* per day. The company have a store for supplying clothing and necessaries of every description at wholesale prices and without profit. The amount of sales annually is nearly 70,000*l.* and the average estimated saving to the purchasers, nearly 4*l.* per annum. In addition to a considerable contribution to a pension fund raised amongst the employed, the company disbarses 10,000*l.* per annum in assistance to former servants, widows, orphans, and other necessitous persons whom they consider to have claims on them.

I may mention here a remarkable feature in the treatment of this company's employes, although it does not effect the wages of the workmen, who do not share it. A definite proportion of the net revenue of the railway (I was informed last year that it amounted in 1865-66 to 80,000*l.*), is divided amongst those who hold fixed positions in the company's service, thus stimulating all to promote its prosperity by rendering the amount of their income dependent upon it. With fixed salaries equal to those of the other great companies, this share increases their emoluments by about 25 per cent. The sum accruing to each person is divided into three equal parts; one is paid to him in cash; a second into the pension fund, and the third is placed in his name in a saving's bank, and may be withdrawn by him with the consent of the board of directors. With the exception of a girls' school for the workmen's daughters founded by the company and conducted by "sisters," and of some evening classes of no great importance, the children of the working population, attracted to Ivery by the railway workshops, are educated in the municipal primary schools. The superior technical officers are almost without exception pupils of the Ecole Polytechnique, the Ecole Centrale, or one of the Ecoles des Arts et Metiers.

I had seen these workshops more than twenty years ago, when they were used exclusively as repairing sheds for a comparatively limited traffic. Having grown by degrees with the necessities of the service, it would not be fair to compare them with the more recent works of our own London and North Western Railway Company at Crewe, designed and established by a mechanical engineer who has probably no superior in the world. But the Orleans workshops are well laid out; the engineering tools, generally of French manufacture after English models, are good in execution; the locomotives well constructed without any novelty of design; superior perhaps to ours in the durability of some of their parts in consequence of a more extensive substitution of steel for iron, for instance, in the boilers, than has been practised hitherto in England. The steel boiler plates were being furnished by Messieurs Petin, Gaudet & Co., of St. Etienne, but the steel tyres of the wheels were from the factories of Westphalia and of the two English firms. So likewise, in the production of steel for the cutting tools, the chisels, &c., used by engineers, I found that our Sheffield manufacturers still command a preference on account of superior quality; the Austrian makers being the only ones who approach them in excellence. But whilst the manufacture of iron of the highest class fit for the construction of engines is still almost a monopoly in England, I learnt here and elsewhere that in France it can be obtained from a great variety of native works, and at prices considerably below ours. For instance, I found that the iron tyres or hoops for the wheels of locomotive engines made at the great Yorkshire works range in price according to their dimensions, from 11*l.* 5*s.* to 19*l.* 16*s.*; whilst iron tyres of equal quality manufacured in France, of corresponding weights and sizes, cost only from 6*l.* 3*s.* to 13*l.* 4*s.*: and I have good reason for stating that the routine and prejudices of our railway superintendents alone prevent the latter from being more extensively introduced than they have yet been on our railways.

Apart from their general interest, the works of the Isthmus of Suez Canal (the beautiful drawings and models of which attracted so much attention in the Champ de Mars) afford an instance which I cannot omit to notice, of the resources of French mechanical engineering. It will be remembered that the progress of this great undertaking was arrested about five years ago by the prohibition, on the part of the Porte, of forced labour. The contractors, finding themselves deprived of some 18,000 workpeople, at once reconsidered their plans, and proposed to substitute special steam machinery of an entirely original character for the manual labour previously employed in excavating and embanking the main and fresh water canals and the entrance from the Mediterranean. Nearly the whole of that machinery, costing several million sterling, was executed in France; about 600,000*l.* worth by Messieurs Gouine & Co. of Paris. Within 12 months from the receipt of the order, these gentlemen prepared the plans of the dredges, barges, cranes, &c., and delivered and erected at Port Said a sufficient quantity of the material to commence the works; and within three years the whole of this enormous plant was completed and in satisfactory operation. Monsieur Gouin is a pupil of the Polytechnic School; and Monsieur Lavallee, the contractor to whose talent and energy the conception of these tools and the resumption of the works is due, a pupil of his late father at the Ecole Centrale.

(To be continued.)

A SINGULAR CASE.

(The Times, Jan. 2.)

A SUIT has just been heard before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, brought by a Paris cabdriver and his wife to obtain an alimentary pension from their daughter and son-in-law, the Marquis and Marquise d'Orvault. The plaintiffs, whose name is Schumacher, are, according to their counsel, a hardworking couple. The man is owner of the cab which he drives, while his wife, although suffering from asthma, cleans the vehicle, and occasionally grooms the horse. The man has twice had his leg broken, and frequently suffers great pain in the limb; he is also deaf, and subject to other infirmities. The cab business, since the close of the Exhibition, is also described as so bad that the receipts do not cover the expenses, and the two are becoming embarrassed with debts. The daughter, on the other hand, is living in luxury. The rent of her apartment is 11,000*f.* a year; her establishment comprises four servants, besides horses and carriages. What is most singular is that the fortune was not derived from the Marquis d'Orvault, but belonged to the cabdriver's daughter. Catherine Schumacher until recently might have been classed as belonging to the *demi-monde* of Paris. In 1866 she was 36 years of age, and possessed a fortune of 1,000,000*f.* in securities, besides furniture, jewelry, &c., valued at 325,000*f.* At that time Jacques Marie Armand, Count de Guerry, de Beauregard, de Maubreuil, Marquis d'Orvault, was aged 83, his only means or existence being a pension of 2,700*f.* from his family. He, however, loved luxury, and in order to obtain it gave his name in exchange, and made the cabman's daughter the lawful wife of the representative of one of the oldest families in France. The Marquis at the same time adopted legally an illegitimate son of Catherine Schumacher, conferring his name on the boy. This marriage, remarked the counsel, was a not inappropriate conclusion to a very eccentric life. The family of the Marquis had suffered more than almost any other from the great Revolution. No less than 22 of his relatives were guillotined during the Reign of Terror. Under the first Empire the Marquis de Maubreuil, as he was then called, entered the army, rose to the rank of major, and received the cross of the Legion of Honour. On the 31st of March, 1814, when the Allies entered Paris, he attracted attention by riding in the Staff of the Sovereigns with the Napoleonic cross of the Legion of Honour tied to the long tail of his charger, and draggling in the mud. A few minutes afterwards he threw 5*f.* pieces to the populace in the Place Vendome, and assisted to pass round the neck of the statue of Napeleon the rope which was destined to pull it down. Subsequently he was sent by M. de Talleyrand on a mission, the precise character of which has been a subject of much controversy. The next stage in his history is that when the Queen of Westphalia, King Jerome's wife, was crossing the forest of Fontainebleau, on her way to an exile's home, the Marquis waylaid her and robbed her of diamonds and money-bags containing 84,000*f.* in gold. For this highway robbery he was tried on May 16, 1818, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. He escaped to England, where he passed many years, and was not heard of again till the 21st of January, 1827, when, on the occasion of a grand commemorative service celebrated in the church of St. Denis on the anniversary of the death of Louis XVI., the Marquis de Maubreuil stepped forward, and publicly, in the presence of the King and his Court, struck M. de Talleyrand in the face and knocked him down. The *Causes Celebres* show how the Marquis for this assault was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, 500*f.* fine, and ten years' surveillance of the police. The sum now asked for by the plaintiffs was 3,000*f.* a year. The advocate of Madame de Maubreuil, now called d'Orvault, on the other hand, endeavoured to show that the Schumachers were in easy circumstances, and that their mode of living was the consequence of their sordid and miserly habits. It was proved that at the end of 1854 they had property of the value of from 50,000*f.* to 60,000*f.*, the fruits of their savings, or derived from family legacies. The woman herself admitted that at the same time she used to purchase the leavings of the pensioners at the Hotel des Invalides, so that the dinner of herself, husband, and son cost only four or five sous, while in her spare time she went to the Bourse to speculate, and at one time gained 3,200*f.* in six months. The man Schumacher does not appear to have shown much affection for his daughter, as when she was only 15 years old, and possessing great personal attractions, he turned her into the streets to get her living as she could. She soon found a protector, and became the owner of a magnificent apartment in the Rue Royal. The defendants' counsel showed that, notwithstanding this abandonment she had always treated her parents with great kindness; had placed them in comfortable lodgings, assisted them with money, and, when her father had met with his accident, she provided him with a clever surgeon. She had besides obtained for a brother a good situation in a public company. The counsel for Madame d'Orvault also said that the present suit was inspired by a feeling of annoyance at her marriage and legal adoption of her son, who thus became heir to her fortune, to the exclusion of the Schumachers and her brother, who had said and written that the child had destroyed all their hopes. From that time Madame d'Orvault became subject to continued acts of extortion and menaces. As recently as September last the brother forced an entry into her drawing-room and on her refusal to give him a sum of money which he had demanded, he fired at her four shots from a revolver, by which she was slightly hurt. The case now stands over for some days to allow the law officers of the Crown to express an opinion on the case.

In reference to the above case the *Constitutionnel* publishes the following note:—

"Several journals, in reporting a scandalous trial, have stated that one of the persons in the case, M. de Maubreuil, received a pension of 2,500*f.* a year from the private purse of the Emperor. That allegation is completely unfounded."

OPERAS IN THE STEREOSCOPE.—Sets of 12 of the best scenes from the following Operas:—
L'AFRICAINE,
CENDRILLON,
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
LA DAME BLANCH,
LE PROPHETE,
FAUST,
LA BICHE AU BOIS,
Rs. 15 per Set of 12.
A large variety of other amusing subjects for the Stereoscope from Rs. 12 per dozen.
An Extensive Stock of Beautiful Glass Slides for the Stereoscope, including subjects from the Exhibition, Stationary, Architecture Landscapes, &c., &c., upwards of two Gross to select from, they are all from instantaneous Photographs and are most exquisitely executed.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 4th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 20th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.
Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rates of business, &c.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." OTTO MILLER, Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
The current rates of Exchange are:— per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 10¼d. do.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 10⅝d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 10 1/8d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 10d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 9⅞d. do.
" demand ..... 1s. 9⅞d. do.
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 9⅞d. do.
On Ireland do. .....
On Paris do. ..... 1s. 9⅞d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 9⅞d. do.
No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rates of Interest may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent
KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.
An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.
Bombay, 17th January, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE. & Co.
The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 1/2 per Rupee.
4 do. 1/10 3/8 "
3 do. 1/10 5/16 "
2 do. 1/10 1/4 "
1 do. 1/10 3/16 "
On demand 1/10 1/8 "
On Scotland 1/10 1/8 "
No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
Interest.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.
Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 18th January 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Capital *Two Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGES.
6 months' sight ..... at 1s. 10¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ..... at 1s. 10 3/8d. "
3 do. ..... at 1s. 10 5/16d. "
2 do. ..... at 1s. 10 1/4d. "
1 do. ..... at 1s. 10 3/16d. "
On demand ..... at 1s. 10 1/8d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ..... at 1s. 10 1/16d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... at 1s. 10d. "
No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS
Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.
Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited,
Bombay, 18th January, 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£300,000.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGES.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Drafts of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 10¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ..... at 1s. 10½d. "
3 do. ..... at 1s. 10 5/16d. "
2 do. ..... at 1s. 10 1/4d. "
1 do. ..... at 1s. 10 3/16d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 10¼d.
INTEREST.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
And on fixed deposits as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 5 "
REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realises Bills or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSIONS.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 18th January, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGES.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 months' sight per £50 ..... 1s. 10 1/2d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 10 3/8d. "
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 10 5/16d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 10 1/4d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 10 3/16d. "
On demand ..... 1s. 10 1/8d. "
On Scotland do. ...
On Ireland do. ... } 1s. 10 1/16d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Oriental at 1 day's sight.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST.
On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
12 months.. .. .. .. 5 per cent.
6 do.. .. .. .. 5 "
3 do.... .. .. .. 4 "
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 18th January 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£927,740.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£463,870.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 30,00.
Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FREKE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WIGNOUX, Esq., Chairman, Union Bank of Ireland.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWITT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Funds Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "
All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th November 1867.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A first class BROUGHAM and SOCIABLE by Edward Kesterton, both new and just received. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to 2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—At Ellichpoor, two large Pucka built Houses, one on the Chickuldal Hills, the other situated at Ellichpoor, both with extensive grounds, and both well let. Apply to FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Moonshie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.
Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.
Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

HORSES.—HORSES.—HORSES.—NUSSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS beg most respectfully to inform their Customers, and public in general that they have this day received a fresh Batch, of 43 ARAB HORSES from "Eniza" belonging to the well-known Arab Merchant MUSSAN. Comprising of Hunters, Chargers, Roaders, and Showy Riding Horses.
Nusserwanjee Manecksjee's Sons faithfully recommend a visit to their Stables, at Byculiah, as the "Horses," are well worth looking at.
31, Byculiah Stables, 1st February 1868.

THE "TOMAHAWK."
A SATURDAY JOURNAL OF SATIRE. *(Illustrated.)*
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